175 for the northwestern corner which was dominated by the city of Novgorod at Lake Ilmen, was conquered by the Tatars, and remained in their power for two hundred years. Consequently, Russia was too weak for any expansion towards the west. This calamity to the Russian people was the good fortune of the Finns who, during that period, had time to espouse Western culture and become nationally united as well.

Novgorod alone, however, was strong enough to start negotiations with Sweden over the

175 Finnish possessions. The first border line
101 between Finland and Russia was drawn in 1323, going through the Karelian Isthmus to Lake Saimaa and diagonally across the country to the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia. Thus the land of the Karelians became divided and the

175 Karelian tribe was forever split into a western
●101 and an eastern part. The northern part of Finland likewise fell to Novgorod, i.e. to
175 Russia. The Finns, however, started moving toward the unpopulated areas in the north, and though they were living beyond the border, they still considered themselves Swedish citizens and paid their taxes to the crown of Sweden. This situation gave rise to innumerable feuds and wars until a new borderline was agreed upon in 1595, and the eastern boundary of Finland was extended up to the Artic Ocean.

Finland was not considered a colony of Sweden but an equal part of the country. Even in 1362 Finnish representatives, together with Swedish ones, elected a new king for the people. The same legal and social system was developed in both countries.

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1c

Sociological Background

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

131 Except for Iceland, Finland is the northern-
● 101 most free state in the world. About one-fifth of its area lies above the Arctic Circle. It is situated between the 60th and the 70th degrees of latitude, its greastest length being 700 miles, its greatest east-to-west distance only 375 miles. The total area of Finland is 337,113 square kilometers (130,159 square miles), of which about 10 per cent is water. Thus Finland is the sixth largest country in Europe, surpassed only by France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and European Russia.

161 The population of Finland on 1 January 1955 was 4,215,000 people. The density of the